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[VOL. XIII.]

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AN ADDRESS TO THE FREEMEN OF KENTUCKY.

IN the year 1776, the spirit of liberty prevailed in the United States of America, bottomed on republican principles, or representative government. In vindication of our rights, we had to contend with a monarch, and royalists, or in other words tories. Having established our independence and republican government, thirteen states, having each its own constitution or form of government, under a confederation, until the year 1788, at which time, the Federal constitution was adopted, being part federal and part consolidated. Probably some of our republicans joined the royalists and formed the confederation, so as to admit of doubtful interpretation, to enable the executive to control the legislature and judiciary, and by this means we should come as near to monarchical principles as possible, under the then existing principles of the people of America. At the commencement of the government, the president commissioned the officers of the United States, (generally) during his pleasure, except the judges of the supreme and inferior courts, who were commissioned during good behavior. This is a power properly attached to absolute monarchy, and not warranted by the constitution. Because it is neither expressly nor fairly implied by any part of the constitution. It is declared in the second article, sec. 3d, "the President shall commission all the officers of the United States." Same article, sec. 2d, "he shall have power by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, and he shall nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments." Article 11, sec. 2d, "the house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeachments." Sec. 3d, "the senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments." Art. 3d, sec. 2d, "the trial of all crimes except in cases of impeachment shall be by jury." The reasons assigned by those who contend for this executive power, are as follows: as the judges of the supreme and inferior courts, are to be commissioned during good behavior, it implies, that all other officers are to be commissioned during the pleasure of the president; and to assist this doctrine of construction by implication, it has been urged that it was the intention of the Federal convention. This cannot be the true meaning of the constitution; because admitting this doctrine, and it deprives every officer commissioned during the pleasure of the president, from a trial by impeachment or by jury, for any crime he may be supposed to be guilty of, or charged with, for which the president may think proper to remove from office. Because in such cases the president continues such persons in office no longer than it pleases him, therefore he forms the rule or passes the law in his own breath, without having it published or recorded, and having passed the law in this secret manner by allying legislative authority, he thus takes on himself the judicial power, and judges the person, and then exercises the executive authority, and all this he can do, when the person is supposed to be guilty of a crime, and deprive him of his constitutional right to be tried either by impeachment or by jury, when the constitution declares "the trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury." Perhaps it will be said the president ought to remove from office when no crime is committed, and that he ought not to remove a person from office for any crime he may be guilty of. Because, "the trial of all crimes except in cases of impeachment shall be by jury," this would be absurd, because it would be improper to disgrace a person for doing his duty, and discharging the trust reposed in him with faithfulness. And it never could be intended by the constitution to empower the president to exercise a power, which would be improper for him to exercise. It never could be intended the president should exercise a power not given by the constitution, and in so doing destroy a free

citizens constitutional right. Because, art. 12th, it is declared "the powers not delegated to the United States, by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively or to the people," this sets forth the rule of construction, on that instrument. It is absurd to suppose a person can be a good republican in principle and be in favor of such a despotic power to be lodged in the executive; especially when it centers in one man, which enables him in this case (and it is an important one) to exercise legislative, judicial & executive authority. This usurped authority is a grand machine of power, and affords the president to control the legislature; because all the commissioned officers becoming the dupes of the president, by seeing in the face of their commissions, the president can remove them from office at pleasure, or in other words put them to a political death, for any thing which may be displeasing to him, without a trial by impeachment or by jury; therefore it will become their business to praise the president generally, right or wrong, and to find out if possible, what will please him, that they may be continued in office, and have a better chance for preferment; and the influence of all those officers (perhaps 10,000) far as it can influence the legislature, will have its effect, and the members of the legislature knowing this to be the practice, and looking forward, for appointments, reconcile themselves to the will of the president, and thus a majority becomes subservient to his will and pleasure: and whenever the executive especially when in one man, has an influence over the legislature, and judiciary, it is far approaches towards absolute monarchy in principle; because it amounts to the same thing for a person to have a control over the persons who exercise legislative, executive and judicial authority, as to exercise all those powers himself. This practice is injurious to the moral principles of the people of America; because, that which debases human beings, instead of exciting them to virtue, candor and honesty will prove injurious to their morals. Would it not be a more rational construction to say the officers shall be commissioned during the pleasure of the president and senate, as an advice and consent of the senate is necessary to their being admitted into office, than to put it in the power of the president, alone, to remove from office at pleasure, without a reason, without a trial, without being heard in their defense, or without one word in the constitution to justify such a construction? when the constitution admits the president (generally) only to fill vacancies, in a time of recess, to continue in office till the end of the next session. But this construction would not be proper, because in the trial of impeachments, the senate alone has the sole power, therefore if the president were to assist the senate in removing from office, it would be a violation of the constitution, though much more consonant than for the president alone to remove from office. Would it not be more proper, to have every officer that may be removed from office for any crime, tried by impeachment, or by jury; to pass a law or laws as a rule to the senate or president, in removing from office as the cases may require, and every officer in a state of accusation, would have a trial, and be heard in his defense.

Were I a royalist in principle I should be much in favor of the executive, controlling the legislative & judicial powers, because it amounts to the same thing, in making others do that which he desires to be done, as to do it himself. I should be in favor of assuming the state debts, to create the necessity of heavy taxes, to have a treaty with kingly governments, giving them a little more favor than republican governments, to have excise and stamp acts so as to destroy the ancient rule of evidence in the state courts, where no stamp is on the paper. To pass a federal law to abridge the liberty of speech and the press to punish persons for speaking or writing their sentiments, to prevent any fault being found with the president, until his next election is secured and if the people dislike the act it might then expire. To have an Alien law passed, to give the president despotic powers over all aliens, to give them no trial, and not allow them to be heard in their defense, but let the president pass the law in the secret chambers of his breast for each alien; to have the right of judging him in

a judicial capacity, and the executive authority being vested in him, he may banish all such as may be displeasing to him from the United States; especially if they were possessed of republican principles. To have some difference with republican government, will be a good pretext for a navy and standing army which may be kept up in time of peace. And to complete this executive power, to pass a law making all this standing army a privileged order of men, to prevent the body of any officer or soldier being arrested for any debt due to a civil citizen. All the officers to be commissioned during the pleasure of the president, and they will keep a sharp look out, to please him if possible, to prevent their removal from office. The expense of this army will keep a pretty good load of taxes on the people, and they can be always ready to keep the judiciary in fear, to issue process against them for breach of the peace, &c. they can suppress the liberty of speech and the press; and even printers may be in danger if they should publish any thing displeasing to them or the president. An old saying, a standing army in time of peace is dangerous to liberty; and the military ought to be in strict subordination to the civil power.

In the case of governor Monroe being removed from office, as a minister to France, could not have a trial. I suppose he thought himself justifiable in assisting the French, the object of Jay's mission to Great Britain, was nothing more than to obtain satisfaction for the indignities committed on our commerce, especially when the president set it forth in his message to the senate, when they approved Jay's appointment: but he had known of the private instructions, concerning a commercial treaty, which was with-held from the senate, he would not have been justifiable in such assurance. Though France had no right to interfere with our negotiations with other countries, yet she had a right to the preference given her in the treaty when we were at war with Great Britain to obtain our liberties. I know of nothing that has regenerated the British, to make them less inclined to take away our liberties now, than formerly, provided they had the power.

I understand a difference has arisen on the true construction of the British treaty: but his Britannic majesty, the president, senate, and house of representatives in congress, all declare their intentions to fulfil the treaty with good faith. If that be the case, of what benefit will our navy be to us a few years hence, when all the articles except the first ten will expire? The British will then have a right by treaty to enter all our rivers, ports, &c. at the same dates required from our citizens, according to the permanent part, and at the same time the parts giving us a right to enter their ports having expired, they will not admit American bottoms in their ports, because we cannot demand a right by treaty: and if we contend that it was intended by the 3d article, to extend only to American intercourse, and not the great maritime, they will take their clearances at Quebec, Nova-Scotia, &c. and make it American intercourse; because the treaty does not confine the trade to the produce of America. The greatest part of our trade being with the British, our navy may be useful to protect British vessels, as they are to be the carriers of our trade, provided Jay's treaty is fulfilled scrupulously with good faith.

If China holds one hundred millions of inhabitants, they must have inhabitants sufficient for agriculture and manufactures in the fullest extent, in a rich, fertile country; of course they must be ten times as able to support a navy to protect their commerce, as the United States; and by their regulations, the balance of trade is in their favor, carried in bottoms not their own. They are called the great burthen to support a navy—very little trouble with expensive treaties, public ministers, consuls, &c. If they are happier without a navy than with it, it may be folly in young a country as the United States to have one, when the has not half inhabitants sufficient for agriculture and manufactures. The vast sums of money expended on the navy, generally circulate about seaport towns & cities, & will be far beneficial to the inhabitants, that it will incline them to be in favor of a navy on that account, because it will draw the wealth of the masts of citizens

in the country, by taxation, to circulate among them.

I sincerely recommend it to all my fellow citizens to be pointedly in favor of men holding republican principles, in their choice in the next electors to elect a president:—by this means we may be more certain to elect a president that is a true republican; and if his situation as to residence, should be in the country among the farmers, it ought to be no objection to him, because he will be as likely to know and pursue a system of policy consistent with the interest and happiness of the people of America, (who are the supporters of government) as if his residence was in a seaport town.

A CITIZEN.

Scott County, Jan. 7, 1800.

European Intelligence.

England.

LONDON, October 11.
Head-quarters at Zurich 9th Oct. 1792.

Massena, general in chief to the Executive Directory.

Citizen Directors.

Obliged to be present successively at different points of the line, where I was called by the urgency and importance of the military operations which took place without interruption, I have not hitherto been able to inform you otherwise than by the telegraphic dispatches of the movements of the army from the 25th of September to the 5th inst, but I am about to supply the deficiency, by a sketch of these movements, waiting till I shall be able to give a more detailed account in a report to be sent with the colours taken from the enemy.

Before me was the Russian army of Korfakoff. It occupied the line of Zurich, at the confluence of the Aar and the Rhine. The Austrian army, commanded by Hotz, who occupied the Right bank of the Lint, and whose line extended from Limat to the upper lake of Zurich, and defended by a flotilla; and finally, the corps of the Austrian general Jellachich, who occupied the passes of the Grifon country,

By means of a false attack upon Bruck, by general Menard, in order to draw thither a part of the enemy's forces, I passed the Limat, in force at Dietikon, and the Lint between the lakes of Zurich and Wallenthal. At the passage of Dietikon, the batteaux were launched into the water in the face of the enemy's fire, and under the protection of our artillery, and in less than two hours, (thanks to the skill of our Britonniers, directed by the chief of brigade of artillery, Dedon) we had a bridge across the Limat, and 1000 men upon the opposite bank. Gen. Caton commanded the advanced guard, under the orders of general Lorge, who commanded the expedition.

At the passage of the Lint two hundred swimmers, their sabres in their teeth, and their pikes in their hands, formed the advanced guard; put the enemy's pikes to the sword and thus prepared the succor of the day, general Sout commanded this operation. The result of the battle fought after these two paffages was, that we occupied the western part of Zurichberg, and established ourselves upon all the right bank of the Limat. Zurich summoned to surrender, had offered conditions, a part of which might have been accepted; but with unheard of ferocity, the Russian advanced posts having fired on our flag of truce, and wounded two trumpeters, I gave the enemy battle on the 26th September, at the end of which Zurich was taken, sword in hand. The generals Mortier Klein commanded the attack of Zurich at the left, and Leye, upon the right bank. At the same time, Suvarrow, whose march had been combined with the intended attack, by the armies of Hotz and Korfakoff, forced the passage of Gochard, and marched in maf against the little cantons, (Ury, Schwyz, Zug, and Glaris) in order from thence to unite the two armies, to take the command of them and conquer the French territory.

Korfakoff being beaten, and Hotz, killed, Suvarrow could hardly expect to conquer.

The impossibility of acting to advantage in such narrow valleys, had determined me to leave Suvarrow the liberty of entering into Switzerland, I hoped, that

prefixed by the battles which I had fought with him in the valley of Mutton, & fatigued with a respite, if I opposed him he would come out of his hiding place at the point of Enfiden, where I had no more than a single battalion of observation, and that I could fight him at my leisure in the open field ; but being desirous of avoiding a general and decisive engagement, he threw himself into the Grisons by the valley of Fleins, continually harassed upon the flanks and in the rear by the corps destined to attack him if he had remained. He withdrew himself by frightful roads, and with despair in his heart, leaving in our power 2000 wounded, part of his artillery, and almost all his baggage.

Korffkoff informed of the danger of Suvarrow had hastedly gathered a corps composed of the scattered remains of his army and that of Hotz, the Bavarian contingent, the corps of Conde, and of all the Austrian corps, which defended the valley of the Grisons.—He wished to march towards the Thur, and from thence against Zurich ; but I had already marched against him with the divisions of Menoid, Large and Gezan, at the same time that gen. Hult marched against Rheince, I found him between the Thur and the Rhine. I beat him and forced him beyond this river, compelling him with some time to take up the bridges of Constance and Degenhofen, which I seized.

Although I propose not to enter here into any details, I cannot avoid speaking of the unshaken firmness of our infantry, and the inconceivable zeal of the light artillery, against one of the most vigorous charges artillery ever executed—both have immortalized themselves this day.

The artillery, charged and fabled in the middle of the array did not cease to manoeuvre and fire grape shot. A part of our infantry often having met the enemy's cavalry with most lively, and continued and steady fire, received them at the point of their bayonets without moving a line, while another part of this infantry charged them in flank with the most unexampled boldness.

The results of these different battles, are about 18,000 prisoners of which 8000 are wounded and could not be carried away by the enemy ; more than 100 pieces of cannon, 13 stands of colours ; 4 generals taken prisoners ; 5 generals killed among whom is the gen. Hotz ; the retaking of Gothard, of Glacis, and of all the valleys that enter into it. Finally, the total loss of the enemy in these different affairs, is more than 30,000 men.

Health and respect,

(Signed)

MASSENA.

France.

PARIS, October 12.

The army of Italy is still strongly posted at Genoa—It blockades Ceva, and defends the approaches to Coni, some affairs of posts have taken place to the advantage of our troops. Melas is the general of the enemy opposed to Championnet.

The king of Denmark has just published an edict to destroy the liberty of the press, of which the following is the substance :

All anonymous writings are prohibited. Attempts to raise seditions shall be punished with death. Those who attack the constitution, or those who write against established governments, or who circulate scandalous rumours against the royal family, shall be banished. The authors of offensive publications in favor of foreign powers, shall be confined in the house of correction. Every one is permitted to express with decency and moderation, his sentiments relative to the amelioration of the laws.

SUMMARY.

It is said that the French patrols go even to the gates of Turin ; that general Maiford succeeds gen. Dufilote in the Ligurian republic ; that the Brett fleet is bound to Ireland and perhaps to London ; that the Cisalpines disperse signs of anti-imperial principles ; that the senate of Hamburg believing Holland invaded and conquered, and the French republic overthrown, have delivered up the venerable Napper Tandy to Pitt ; that the French have entered Frankfort ; that the defeat of the Russians occasions the most lively sensations in Germany ; that 12,000 French troops have arrived at the Hague ; that it is not known what has become of Suvarrow ; that Massena and La Courte are already in Suabia after having entirely secured Switzerland ; that the English and Russians have committed unheard of cruelties in the north of Holland ; that Massena has gained a victory over prince Charles ; that the Russian and Austrian troops are flying and dispersed in all directions, disbanded and without subsistence ; that general Ney has taken 3000 Austrians

near the Rhine ; that Championnet is in full march to the relief of Coni ; that there are frequent couriers from Berlin to Paris, through Brussels ; that the emperor of Germany is extremely jealous of Paul of Ruffa.

PRUSSIA.

We are more sure than ever of the neutrality there—Late dispatches leave no doubt upon that subject.

October 14.

For three days past the army of Italy is in full march for Piedmont. It is believed that Ceva will not rest long, the enemy having retired to Afis, on our arrival at Modovi, Championnet lay on the 14th of October, in the plains of Piedmont. It is said a division has advanced over to Novi, every thing announces that the end of this campaign will be most brilliant for the republic.

October 16.

ARMY OF THE EAST.

Head-Quarters, at Alexandria, the 27th of Thermidor, Buonaparte, general in chief to the Executive Directory.

Citizens Directors,

The 5th Thermidor I caused the castle of Abouker to be summoned. The son of the Pacha, his Kizaya, and all the officers were desirous to capitulate, but the soldiers refused.

The 6th the bombardment was continued ; on the 10th, many batteries were established on the right and left, of the Ithmus, many gun boats were sunk, a frigate was dismasted, and sent to sea. On the 11th, the enemy began to want provisions, and fell out into some houses of the village adjoining the fort, gen. Launay hastened to the place, and was wounded in the leg. Gen. Menan took his place in the command of the siege. On the 12th general Devogt seized many of the houses where the enemy had made a lodgment, and cast himself into the port, where numbers of the enemy were killed.

The 22d battalion of light infantry, and the chief of brigade Mange, behaved with great spirit. The 15th our batteries were upon the counter scarpe, our mortars kept up a very active fire, and the castle was a heap of ruins. The enemy had no communication, with the squadron ; they died of thirst and hunger, and took the dead officers of cavalry, and of unexampled bravery, both long spared from the fate of war ; the third was an officer of engineers, the best informed man in a branch of science, on which so much of the success of campaigns, and of the fate of a country depends ; for this 4th I had a great friendship. Generals Murat and Fugiere ; also chief of brigade Morangié, all his officers. Such are these days fruits.

We had 100 men killed, and 500 wounded. Among the former are adjutant-general Letire, chief of brigade Duvivier, chief of brigade Cretin, and my aid-de-camp Guibert ; the two first were excellent officers of cavalry, and of unexampled bravery, both long spared from the fate of war ; the third was an officer of engineers, the best informed man in a branch of science, on which so much of the success of campaigns, and of the fate of a country depends ; for this 4th I had a great friendship. Generals Murat and Fugiere ; also chief of brigade Morangié, all his officers. Such are these days fruits.

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During the 15 days that this expedition lasted, I was highly satisfied with the spirit of the inhabitants of Egypt. No movements appeared and every body lived as usual.

The officers of engineers Bertrand and Liedos, and the commandant of the artillery, Faillot, behaved with the greatest distinction.

Health and respect.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

Buonaparte, member of the national institute, general in chief, to the executive Directory.

Head-quarters, Alexandria, 12th Thermidor, 7th year, 25th July, 1799.

Citizens Directors,

I have informed you by a dispatch of the 10th of May, that the season favorable to a landing had made me resolve to quit Syria. The landing actually took place on the 11th of July. One hundred sail, among which were several men of war, threw themselves before Alexandria and came to anchor at Abouker. The 15th the enemy took by assault and brought their camp artillery on flots, and reinforced by 50 sail, took their position, with the right wing towards the sea, and with the left towards the lake of Madder, upon very advantageous heights.

I also set out, on the 15th, from my camp of the Pyramids, and came, on the 10th, to Rabmanir, then went to Birkat which became the centre of my operations, and from whence on the 25th, at 6 o'clock in the morning, I advanced against the enemy.

General Murat commanded the vanguard and caused the right wing of the enemy to be attacked by general Erlang. The general of division Launay, attacked the left, supported by the vanguard under general Lami.

A fine plain of 4000 toises separated the wings of the enemy ; there the cavalry pre-

trated, and with the utmost celerity moved in the rear of the right and left wing, which were immediately cut off from the second line. Thereupon the enemy threw themselves into the water to reach their vessels, although three-quarters of a league distant so that they were all drowned—the most terrible scene I ever beheld.

We then fell upon the second line which had a sheltered position, a village in front, a redoubt in the centre, & intrenchments extending quite to the sea, where more than 30 sloops acted upon the flank. General Murat forced the village ; general Lafaye attacked along the sea side ; general Fugiere, advanced in close columns upon the enemy's right wing. The attack and defence were violent ; the cavalry once more decided the victory ; it assaulted the enemy, it moved with celerity in the rear of the right wing, and caused a dreadful slaughter.

The chief of battalion of the 6th half brigade, Barnard, and citizen Mabile, captain of grenadiers, of the same half brigade, covered themselves with glory.

The redoubt was taken and the hussars having placed themselves between the fort of Abouker and the ad line, the enemy were forced to throw themselves into the sea, and, pressed upon by our cavalry, all were drowned. We now surrounded the fort, where the most nimble fugitives had joined the reserve. Not willing to lose any of my men, I had six mortars placed to bombard it.

The shores, from which last year English and French cadavers floated away, now are covered with the corposies of the enemy ; six thousand are already counted, and 3000 buried in the field of battle. Thus not a man of this army shall escape, when the fort shall be taken, which shall happen ere long. Two hundred standards, the baggage the tents, and 40 field pieces are taken ; and Kuly Mulatipha, pacha of Natolia, nephew to the Turkish ambassador at Paris, who was commander in chief of the expedition, is made prisoner, with all his officers. Such are these days fruits.

We had 100 men killed, and 500 wounded. Among the former are adjutant-general Letire, chief of brigade Duvivier, chief of brigade Cretin, and my aid-de-camp Guibert ; the two first were excellent officers of cavalry, and of unexampled bravery, both long spared from the fate of war ; the third was an officer of engineers, the best informed man in a branch of science, on which so much of the success of campaigns, and of the fate of a country depends ; for this 4th I had a great friendship. Generals Murat and Fugiere ; also chief of brigade Morangié, all his officers. Such are these days fruits.

The gaining of a battle, which will much influence the glory of the republic, is principally due to gen. Murat. I ask for him the place of general of a division. His brigade of cavalry did what seemed impossible. Citizen Befherre was very serviceable with his corps of guides. The adjutant general Noize performed his manœuvres with the greatest composure. Gen. Junot's coat is full of holes made by bullets. I shall find you in a few days, a circumstantial relation, with a list of officers who have signalized themselves. I have, in behalf of the directory, made a present to general Berthier of a finely wrought dagger, as an acknowledgment of the services by him rendered during this whole campaign. Salut.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

We are assured that the directory has embargoed all the Hamburg vessels in our ports. That notwithstanding the fatality, we still perceive a great many drafts at Bordeaux.—That the Chouans increase rapidly at the Calvados.—That Massena has written to government, "give bread to our soldiers, and we are sure to conquer—that while there are facts in our stores, there is no grain—and when there is grain, there are no facts." They already compare Moreau to Fabius, and Buonaparte to Scipio—he is, indeed the nervous Scipio, who brings us 200 standards from the Turks.—That the ex-deputy Brothier, is going to Guadeloupe, instead of St. Ledger.—That the English papers announce the landing of emigrants on the coast of Brett.—That the army of Italy has advanced as far as Navarre—that the Chouans have been defeated by a republican detachment, in the environs of Cholot.—That the two chiefs Renau, and Montfet, are among the slain.—That the lord mayor, aldermen, and common council of London, after having presented a congratulatory address to the king on the expedition to Holland, are now preparing one of condolence.

Lexington, January 16.

We are informed, that on Wednesday morning last, between the hours of three

and four o'clock, an alarming fire broke out in a tavern in Bairdstown. From the lateness of the hour at which it happened, and the family being retired to rest, the flames got to such a height before it was discovered, that all exertion to stop the progress of this devouring element, proved ineffectual ; and we are sorry to say, that the whole were reduced to ashes. The fire communicated to an adjoining store, wherein was a large quantity of goods, which also experienced a like fate. The proprietors we understand will sustain a considerable loss.

On the first alarm of the fire being given, some travellers who slept up stairs, endeavoured to make towards the outer door, which they twice attempted, but to no purpose, and had nearly been suffocated from the great quantity of smoke which had collected : they were at length forced to jump out of the windows, by which they fortunately escaped without receiving any material injury. It is feared that some person has fallen a victim, for, without the floor falling in, the most lamentable shrieks were heard.

(Herald.)

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on the waters of Somerset, Bourbon county, a bay horse, about 4 years old, about 13 hands 3 inches high, both hind feet white, a long star in his forehead, a white spot on his nose, some dark marks, branded on the left shoulder and thigh thus O, appraised to £. 13 10s. James Brown.

I HAVE just arrived from Philadelphia with a very large and general afferment.

MERCHANDIZE,

In addition to those remaining on hand.

From the terms on which those GOODS were laid in, they can be sold on as low, (if not on lower terms) than any ever imported into this state.

For sale also, a general assortment of LAW, HISTORY, DIVINITY, AND SCHOOL BOOKS.

WRITING PAPER of the best quality, with WAFERS, QUILLS, SLATES and SLATE PENCILS.

An elegant COACH with PLATED HARNESS, also for sale. WILLIAM LEAVY. Lexington, Dec. 27, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,

BY virtue of a decree of the district court held in Lexington, in a suit in chancery, wherein Hugh M'Ivan was complainant, and James Calquhoun, defendant, pronounced at the last March term, of the said court, will be exposed to sale at the door of the state house, in the town of Frankfort, on the 17th day of next March, it being the first day of the District and Federal courts, 6000 acres of land, situate lying and being in the county of Gallatin, entered in the name of John May, from him assigned to Gilbert Inley, and from him to Alexander Dick, and by him devised to James Fenton Mercer, and conveyed by James Fenton Mercer, to James Calquhoun.

Odo Beatty,

Daniel Weisiger,

William Trigg,

John Logan,

Thomas Tunstall,

comes

January 8th, 1800.

WANTED

AT the school house at the Town fork Babtist meeting house, a School-Master, to teach Reading, Writing Arithmetic and English Grammar : a teacher who can come well recommended, for his abilities and moral character, will meet with good encouragement. A teacher with a family can be accommodated with a good log house with a stone chimney, & two acres of land ; one for a garden & the other for grafts.

Henry Payne.

January 13th, 1800.

*344

To be sold to the highest bidder.

AT the courthouse in Lexington on the 3d day of February 1800, for ready money, A LIKELY NEGROE MAN, about 32 years old.

HENRY CRUTCHER.

January 14th 1800.

247

AS A TEACHER

A PERSON who can come well recommended, for no other needfully, will meet with great encouragement by applying to

Robert Thompson,

Rhodes Thompson,

John Thompson,

John Payne,

John Hawkins,

Living near Georgetown,

January 4 1800.

I HAVE FOR SALE,
At very low rates, all the
HOUSES & LOTS

FORMERLY the property of Maj. John Hynes, in Paris, a part of those buildings, are elegant, and well situated for a STORE & TAVERN, adjoining the public ground, and on Main street—the house for a TAVERN has five fine rooms, one of which is a large parlor, and two bed-rooms; four large fire places in the other rooms; a kitchen with two rooms, and a fire place in each; tables, &c. The other buildings are of brick, and adjoining the public ground, facing the court-house, a two story high; three rooms twenty feet square; a small kitchen annexed to each of them; a lot well situated, about two feet deep, and two houses, and adjoining Maj. Dowdell's and eight acres land. This property may be divided so as to suit the purchasers. I further inform those inclined to purchase, that the large house and counting room standing at the corner, on Main street, are two large finished rooms, with each a fine place.

I have also for sale,

Six thousand acres of Land,

Beginning at the left hand corner of Mount Steaming, (where the said house of Mount Steaming,) and running through as rich and fertile land as any in East County: there is several disputes in this land, but it will be found to be very special in the entries, calling for natural and artificial boundaries. John Brackenridge esq; the old patents, entries, &c. in his hands, will investigate the titles, and will give full and found evidence of the same, so special on any part of the land. I will not be liable for any loss of land, only against those claiming by, from, or under me, but I will add low to re make it an object worth the attention of any person inclined to purchase. It is unnecessary to say any thing more about the land or other property, as I expect the will be purchased with full to it. The title can be shown by Cal. James McElroy, of Montgomery county, and my son Amos Edwards will view the property in Paris.

I have also for sale, 6000 acres of land, of the first quality, in Bullitt county, well watered, the title indefeasible. Six miles from Bullitt and Mann's Ferry, 5200, part of the land is lately sold to Mr. John McElroy, who has settled on the same, and can show the land—he gave me 1500 dollars cash, and thinks it a good bargain.

I have also for sale, 3000 acres of Salt river and Chaplains fork, adjoining the tract of lower M'Alce's plantation—the owner of which can show the land, with some other small tracts in Lincoln and Mercer counties, which is of inferior quality. I will sell this low.

I have also for sale a valuable plantation, one and a half miles from Frankfort, well improved, containing sprouts on it, a good apple and peach orchard, a house fit for the reception of a family; the lands are of the first quality in the state, and can be sold for 1000 dollars to Mr. Brown, or any other planter who is of inferior quality. I will sell this low.

I have also for sale a valuable plantation, one and a half miles from Frankfort, well improved, containing sprouts on it, a good apple and peach orchard, a house fit for the reception of a family; the lands are of the first quality in the state, and can be sold for 1000 dollars to Mr. Brown, or any other planter who is of inferior quality. I will sell this low.

I have also for sale, 6000 acres of land in

Fleming county, mostly of the first quality, sixteen miles from Washington, Marion, and about twelve miles from the Ohio river. There is no entries more legal than those in the land, but very old, but as there are no entries I will sell this low.

I have some military lands northward of the Ohio river, on Red Oak, fourteen miles from Washington. I will sell some below Green river. Also a small tract of valuable land near Washington, in Marion county, with an overflow mill, that may go with, or separate from the land.

I will also sell nearly all three thousand acres of land, mostly in Marion, well situated, with groceries and iron, exactly at first cost—and good dues in notes and settled accounts, to the amount of at least 2000 dollars, at twelve and a half per cent. discount. I have a temporary claim in a grid and mill in Bourbon, I will sell it.

Wheat, flour, and tobacco will be taken in payment for the above, and will be taken in payment for the balance of all the above land property, (except the Washington estate Paris, in Marion county)—for the other two thirds, money, or meat, young, healthy, and unimpaired with children; and in part military lands on Strait, Red Oak, or Eagle creek, northward of the Ohio river. Wheat, I will receive at my son Haden Edwards's mill near Frankfort, and at my son Amos Edwards's mill near Washington, and will take some proportion of property for the property previously advertised in Paris, and near small mountain; the titles of which is committed to William Clark esq; of Bourbon, and my son Amos Edwards.

Mr. Edwards,

My losses the past two seasons in the trade down the river, and in the country, have been very great, and were not sufficient to make me a profit to pay me, I should feel no embarrassment in the payment of those who have credited me 2 but as nothing will do but composition, by the reason mode of waiting on process, I am determined to make every sacrifice to aid me in payment of the small sums I owe, and to secure funds for the purpose of supporting practice on a large scale than I have ever done, that may not be far from me, and the way of getting into this country can go into, as most others are calculated to impoverish and drain us of money.

Any person or persons inclined to purchase any part or the whole of the foregoing property, may be assured that the terms shall be very moderate, which shall be made known upon application to the subscriber, his place of residence in Bourbon, or in Washington, where he may be found, or at either place a few lines being left with Amos Edwards in Paris, or David S. Broderick, in Washington, an answer shall be immediately given by the subscriber.

John Edwards sen. of Bourbon County.

I HEREBY give notice to my friends and customers that I have received the medicine I promised to let them know when I did receive it.

Doct. PETER TRISLER,
Jeffamine county

January 14 1800. I.W.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Mer-
cer county, near the mouth of Sinks-
age run a bay mare, about seven years
old, about four feet nine inches high ap-
proximately to 17.

Benjamin Daniel
October 19 1799. *

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
A QUANTITY OF
BARLEY & HOPS.

* Apply at George Anderson's store, or A. Holmes's
brewery.

Lexington, September 24, 1799.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in
Severn county, on the waters of Dry run, a for-
rel red colt, rising two years old, a small star and
strip, white on his off hind foot spotted to 31.

Simon Key.

13 FRESH GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HS just received from Philadelphia, and is now
opening for sale, in the brick house, lately occu-
pied by Mr. A. Hays, a handsome, and very ge-
neral assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Among which are the following articles,

Clothing and furniture do.
Writing paper,
States,
Quills and Wafers,
Girly, Spring and drain-
ing Wells,
Planed and planed fir
iron, Hand, planed, dole, 12
inch, lock and key, 10
pounds,
Furniture,
A general assortment of
Cotterly,
Cloth and bureau furniture,
Carpenter's Adze,
Screw Augers,
Hand, planed, dole, 12
inch, lock and key, 10
pounds,
Pitt, Bell and crooked do.
Copper, tin, &c.,
Tin, Copper and Cho-
colate,
Loaf, White, Havana
and Mucovado, fur-
niture,
Pans and Pots,
Annoto Root,
Brimstone, Copperas and
Logwood,
Cotton, Wool and Bat-
ters' Cards,
Also, a few excellent
double and single tir-
gut Rife Guns.

All which will be sold at reduced prices for ready
money only.

N. BURROWS.

M. B. N. BURROWS requests those indebted to
him to come forward and make payment, or close their
accounts, by giving their notes. No further notice
will be given.

14 WILL SELL OR RENT,

THE place where I now live, situated at
the forks of Eagle creek, fifteen miles from

Georgetown, on the Cincinnati road, as good a
country brand for a TAVERN, as any in this
part of the state.

A part of the premises is untenantable, as the portion lacking
of purchase or rent, would be the premium. His
terms for information, enquire of Capt. Dr. Weigert
in Frankfort, Capt. J. Hunter, in Georgetown, or
the subscriber, on the premises. The terms will be
made easy—such articles as will suit the New-
Orleans market, will answer for the greater part.

RICHARD M. GANO.

December 14, 1799.

JUST RECEIVED,
And now opening for sale, a large and general assort-
ment of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARD WARE,

QUEEN'S WARE, &c.

which will be sold very low for cash; but no credit
need be expected.

George Tegarden.

38 A TAVERN.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform
his friends and the public in general, that he
has opened

TAVERN

at the sign of the Sheriff of Wheat, just back of the

court house. He is furnished with every necessary

which may tend to accommodate those who may call
upon him.

THOMAS TIBBETTS.

Lexington, January 18, 1799.

N. B. Travellers can always be furnished with

travelling biscuits, bacon, bacon, venison, do. dried

beef, beef tongue, cheese, &c. &c.

39 FOR SALE.

1400 HUNDRED acres of land on

the waters of Slaty, or Lubligrud, in Clarkes

county.

Also 195 acres near the above.

420 acres in Green river, about 16 miles from

Lexington, to the south of the road from Har-

roldburg, to Frankfort, near Gray's Horse Mill.

For terms apply to the subscriber, in Jessamine com-

try.

Samuel McDowell.

April 9th, 1799.

Just received, and for sale by
GRANGER & WHELAN,

At the house lately occupied by Mr. Robert Barr,

the following articles, viz.

Young Hyson, 2 lbs. Pin and Madder,

Hyson, 2 lbs. Queen's ware,

Borage, 2 lbs. Madeira, 2 lbs.

Loaf sugar, 19 lbs. Serry, 2 lbs.

Pepper, 2 lbs. Port and 2 lbs.

Copperas, 2 lbs. French Brandy,

Port wine, 2 lbs. best kinds,

Holiday, 2 lbs. Ladies' & Gentlemen's

fashionable hats.

The above goods will be sold by whole sale for

CASH.

Lexington, August 15, 1799.

W Grainger.

Lexington, August 15, 1799.

BY LAST EVENING'S MAIL.

LONDON, October 21.

At a late hour last night, Paris papers were received in a regular series, to the 19th inst., the contents of which we have not time to detail, and can only say in general, they confirm the former accounts stated in several papers of the 8th, that Suvarrow had been defeated, with the loss of ten thousand prisoners, and two thousand wounded: the number of slain is not ascertained. He is said to have retreated with the remainder of his army, in the Grifon country.

A rumor was also prevalent, that the Archduke Charles had been defeated with considerable loss.

October 23.

From the Morning Chronicle.

The tenor of the dispatches brought by the messenger which arrived on Monday, from the Texel, transpired yesterday.—A convention took place on the 16th inst. between his royal highness the Duke of York, and Gen. Brune, by which an armistice for fourteen days was agreed upon, terms which have been differently stated.—By one account it is said to be agreed by the Duke of York, that in order to save the effusion of human blood, 8800 of the French prisoners now in this country, together with all the prisoners made by the allied armies in Holland, shall be delivered up to the French and Dutch, provided no opposition shall be given to the evacuation of the Helder point.—Another account states the price to be only 5000 men; and another says that the French demand the restoration of the Dutch ships.—We do not give either of these reports as genuine.—They are probably nothing more than the conjectures of the *Chronicle* on the nature and extent of the terms; but as to the fact itself, of a compromise having taken place, it is acknowledged by ministers.

TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATION BY THE LINE OF

STRASBURG TO THE FRENCH DIRECTORY.

“Og. 5.—Six in the evening, Suarow

is entering the canton of Glaris, and attacking Lecourbe.—On my side I am closely surrounding him.

“6.—Suarow defeated.—Ten thousand Russian prisoners—a decisive victory.

5 BALTIMORE, December 23.

This morning, arrived ship Perseverance, Norman, in 8 weeks from the Downs, and 41 days from land to land.

To Capt. Thorndike Chase, a passenger in the above ship, the Editor of the American is indebted for a file of London papers, down to the 24th October, 6 days later than any European news on the Continent—the most important contents of which are hastily laid before the public.

Captain Chase informs, that on the 26th October, spoke the ship Union, Porter, of Baltimore, from Hamburg to Sutainam; left Hamburg on the 20th. Capt. Porter, informed, that the day before he failed,

OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS were received, and read to the populace, that the Duke of York had been severely and completely beaten; that all the Anglo-Ruffians in his army, had laid down their arms, and surrendered themselves prisoners of war. Capt. Porter did not learn whether the Duke himself was taken prisoner, but gave Capt. C. positive assurances that the above information was correct.

American.

THE FOREIGN NEWS

Received by Capt. Chase, in the Perseverance, is in every respect interesting. An attentive perusal of the files of London prints, down to the 24th October, received by no other editor in Baltimore, enables me to acquaint my readers, unconditionally, that the British and Anglo-Ruffians have entered into an agreement with the Batavian Republic, to evacuate Holland.

The convention was signed on the 18th October, allowing six weeks for the complete embarkation of the invaders. Several transports had arrived in England with sick and wounded, which seemed to be the first object of removal; a fleet of transports were getting out of Ramsgate, (on the 23d) as fast as possible, to proceed to the Texel, to take off the remainder of the troops.

The British prints appear to be deeply chagrined at the disasters which have befallen the pious bishop of Osnaburg in Holland; and in order to appease the remonstrance of the nation, the ministry have divided the spoils of the Dutch fleet, which was taken possession of as the property of the Stadholder, among the sailors of admiral Mitchell's fleet. Thus “when roges fall out, honest men come to their right.” An article of the 23d, says “the Stadholder who was lately a subject of admiration, has now become an object of the execration of the populace.”

Ibid.

UNSUBSCRIPTIONS for this paper, or two dollars

per annum, paid in advance, will be received at the following post-offices, viz. in Frankfort by Mr. Daniel Bradford—in Harrodsburg, by Mr. George Mart—In Danville, by Mr. Jonah Moore—At Bardstown, by Mr. John E. Winn—And at Washington by Mr. John H. H. Edwards.

Persons who have been entirely free from any symptoms of that complaint ever since, given under my hand this 13th December, 1799.

Jesse Williams,

Bowman County.

N. B. All those who have used of my rings, are requested to forward to me certificates of their effects, as soon as convenient, and oblige

5 Their humble servant, E. WEST.

Lexington, December 12th, 1799.

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Lexington

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

TO OUR READERS.

ALL who by fancy here are led
For Poetry to seek,
Will find this Stanza in its steads
And Poetry next week.

ANECDOTE.

The Mifrefs of a boarding school, who was very red faced, taxing one of her scholars with some fault, the young lady denied it but coloured at the accusation; "Nay, (lays the mifrefs) I am sure it must be true for you blifh." "Pardon me, (she replied) it is only the reflection of your face."

FOLEY'S POWDER.

The subscriber has on hand, and intends keeping a constant supply of the BEST POWDER.

E. Foley.

FOLEY'S POWDER may always be had at SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER's store, Lexington.

December 25th, 1799.

TO SELL, OR RENT,

MY BRICK HOUSE on Short street, opposite the Presbyterian meeting-house, and nearly opposite the market-house, Lexington. I will receive in payment, one third candle, and two thirds property, such as slaves and horses. The payments will be made easy to the purchaser. For further particulars apply to

William Ross.

CHEAP GOODS.

SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER, have just received from Philadelphia, A LARGE & GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MERCANDIZE, consisting of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Glass, China and Quenware, Bar Iron, Steel, &c. &c. For CASH IN HAND, they offer for sale the most reasonable terms.

Lexington, December 23rd, 1799.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Lexington Distict Court:

October term, 1799.

John Kay, complainant,

against

William Fisher, Lemuel Crittenden, and Suckey his wife, John Jones, executors of Benj. Fisher, dec'd, and William Fisher, Lemuel Crittenden, and Suckey his wife, John Jones and Suckey his wife, heirs and representatives of said Benj. Fisher dec'd, defendants,

In Chancery.

THE defendants having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to our satisfaction that they are not inhabitants of this state—on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the third day of our next March term, and answer the complainant's bill; that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald according to another posted at the door of the court-house for Fayette county, and that this order be published on some day immediately after divine service, at the door of the Presbyterian meeting-house in Lexington. A Copy.

Thos. Bodley, C. L. D. C.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Lexington Distict court, to wit:

Richard Brooks, complainant,

against

William Fisher, Lemuel Crittenden, and Suckey his wife, John Jones, and Suckey his wife, heirs and legal representatives of Benjamin Fisher, deceased, and Margaret Gidewell, executors, William Gidewell, and Jas. Morris, executors and the heirs and legal representatives of Andrew Gidewell, dec'd, defendants.

In Chancery,

THE defendants, William Fisher, Lemuel Crittenden, and Suckey his wife, and John Jones and Suckey his wife, heirs and legal representatives of Benjamin Fisher, deceased, failed to enter their appearance herein agreeable to law, and the rule of this court, and it appearing to our satisfaction that they are not inhabitants of this state—on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of our next March term, and answer the complainants bill; that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald agreeable to rule, at the door of the court-house of Fayette county, and that this order be published on some Sunday immediately after divine service at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Lexington.

A Copy,

Thos. Bodley, C. L. D. C.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM near Georgetown on the 6th of April last a dun mare, four years old last spring, black mane and tail, not branded, has a star in her forehead, about 14 and a half hands high, any person delivering her to Mr. M'Nair, Lexington, or Mr. James Lemmon, Georgetown, shall have five dollars reward.

3W* Andrew Robinson.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given to those whom it may concern, that I have in my possession, by assignment for value received, an acknowledgment in writing, made by John Clay, of Lexington, to Capt. Bernard Gains, of the receipt of nine hundred dollars, in money, and a warrant for the same to be unanswerable to said Gains, and that they are not to consider the above referred to instrument as entitling Gains to demand the money or warrant of Clay, or as a security for the payment of any debts which may be due to Gains.

Samuel H. Woodson.

Jeffersone county, Dec. 23, 1799.

A LIST OF LETTERS,

In the Post-Office at Lexington, which will be forwarded to the General Post-Office, as dead letters, if not taken out within 3 months—January 1st, 1800.

CHARLES W. Adams, Georgetown; Walter Alves, care of T. Hart; Andrew Anderson, Nathaniel Alby; rev. Robt. Armstrong, Cane run; Robt. Alexander, 2.

Innis B. Brent, Cuthbert Banks, 2; capt. Jno. Brown, to the care of Jno. Tanner; Wm. Beazley, Madison county; Henry Brouner, care of John Kent; James Bane, care of David Loughead; John Barnes, near Lexington; Henry Bounier, Dan. Barton, Thos. Barnard, Benjamin Beney, James Bell, Theatral, Bell, Wm. Bledsoe.

Jno. Cunningham, Montgomery county; Marcus Calmees, Woodford county; Francis Germon, major Wm. Campbell, Garrard county; Jno. Clay, Robt. Campbell, care of Alexander Parker; Green Clay, Madison county, Thomas Corbin, Clarke county, Jno. Crawford, 4; James Clarkson, Wm. Cowden, Robt. Cameron, at Mr. David Laughhead's; Patten Cross, living on Jeffersone; James Clarkson, Henry Duly, Clark county; Thos. Duly, Scott county; Thaddeus Dulon, Boons Station, 3; Jno. Donnaldson, Clarke county; David Davis.

Ried, Eastland, Ennis Edwards, Bourbon county.

Alexr. Frazier, Watch maker; Jacob Filiblock, Clark county; Henry Foller, Do. Robert Fowler, Mr. Andw. Frazier, Capt. Alexr. Fitter, Care of P. Janury; Michael Fifel, James Fox, care of Wm. Scott.

Ignatius Gartrelle, care of J. McNair; Mrs. Gray, at Grayfield; Evan Gaines, C. of H. Marshall; Judy Graham, George Gray, C. of J. Thompson; Jeremiah Getz, C. of Wm. Thornton.

Randolph Harris, Woodford; Andrew Holmes, John Harrion, Nathaniel Hart, Sam. January, 3; Wm. Jamison, Montgomery county; Francis Johnson, Verbailes; John Jackson, Do. Capt. Richard Johnson, Georgetown; John Waller Johnson, J. W. Johnson.

Joseph Hudson, Abram Houser, on Jeffersone; Jas. Hughes, Wm. Haynie, Wintershier, 2; Samuel Hays, at Jno. Morrison's; Wm. M. Harper, Capt. Geo. Hite, Richard Harding, care of Robt. Holmes, John Harris, Trough Spring; Robt. Henerson, Stephen Hannah, James Hender, Wm. Hamiton, Jno. Holmes, Woodford; James Hill, Monty. County; Jno. Higby, Thomas Hopkins, Rossville; Geo. Hamilton, Cynthia.

Martin Caiel, George Kerr, Madison county, Mikel Karr, care of Trotter and Scott; Jackson Koyle, capt. David Ken, Scott county; Thos. King, 2.

Jno. Lowry, Thos. Leidman, Doctor L. R. Leland, Thos. Lindfey, mouth of Licking; Benjamin Loyd, care of A. Rankin; Levi Lee, Barnard Liningfelter, Volantine Liningfelter, Jas. London, care of G. Anderson; Jno. Lee, Lelley.

Henry Manres, Garrard county; Jas. Moore, Jas. McCoun, merchant Lexington; Jno. M'Dowell, Wm. Morton, Mrs. Montelle, care of Thos. Hart, Peter Myers, hatter; Jno. Mitchell, Montgomery county, 3; Mr. Thomas, Montgomery county; David Morgan Clarke county; J. Michau, care of M. Saugrave; Peter Moon, gen. George Matthews, major Jno. Martin, Clarke county, Jno. Mackay, George McCormick, Scott county; David McClure, care of A. Logan; col. George Muter, 3; Mrs. Eleanor Miron, Dan. Morrison, Jas. Morton, Elizabeth McConnel, Jas. M'Manus, care of Arthur Dowlin.

Wm. Norton, Thos. Nuckles, Thos. & Ben. Nicholson, Alexr. Orchard, Madison county.

Elijah Poage, capt. Abner Prior, Jno. Prechet, Clarke county; Jno. Perfect, Henfon Stevens, Alexr. Pringle, care of J. Arthur; Henry Purviance.

Tunfall Quarles, 2.

Jas. Rucker, Woodford county; Andw. Robinson, N. Elkhorn; Jas. Rusell, Wm. Robinson, Montgomery county.

Jas. Stewart, 3; Thos. Smither, Wm. Scott, 2; Frederick Snor, Jacob Sroyer, Anthony Soulard, care of J. Watkins, Woodford county; Edw. Springer, 4; Abram Scott, Georgetown; Payton Short, Jno. Smith, Thos. Stael care of A. McCalla; Robert Shanklin.

George Tremble, Bourbon county; Jno. Trout, Gen. Robert Todd, David Thompson, Scott county; Nath. Septes, Eliza Warfield, care of A. McCalla; Jas. Wood, Clarke county; Isaac Webb, George Watts, Edmund W. Walker, care of Col. Bullock; John McWilliams, Clark county; Walter Williams, Do.

Robert Young,

John W. Hunt, P. M.

ALL persons having any demands against Nathaniel Shaw, late agent for James O'Hara, Contractor, or accounts unsettled, will come to forward without loss of time, in order for settlement.

Lexington, 17th Sept 1799.

JOHN JORDAN, Jun.

Has just received a very large quantity of Northern Fur,

Consisting of Beaver, Muskrat, and Raccoon Skins, of a superior quality, which he will sell low for cash. Also, LEAD FOR SALE, by large or small quantities.

Lexington, 22d October, 1799.

TO RENT,

And possession given immediately,

THAT excellent land at the corner of

Main and Creek streets, Lexington, known by the name of the old townhouse. The house is two

story, with two rooms on each floor, 18 feet square,

with a fire-place in each also two good dry cellars,

18 feet square. For terms apply to the owner hereof.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WILL GIVE SALT AND CASH

For a few thousand weight of

GOOD PORK.

T. HART,

NICHOLAS BRIGHT,

13 BOOT & SHOE

MANUFAC- TURER;

6 B. Netherland.

RETURNS his thanks to his customers, for a part faith and honor by his attention to business, to merit their favor, and for the leave he has had from the public in general, that he has removed his shop to the West corner of Main and Creek streets, where it will continue to carry on his business in the most elegant manner.

He will take three or four apprentices,

if three or four journeymen, who are good workmen, will meet with encouragement.

M. ED. VAUGHAN is requested to send the letters and papers that were directed to me, from John Netherland sen. in Virginia, to Mr. John Bradford, printer in Lexington, and he will much oblige,

6 B. Netherland.

6 JAYES FENLY complainant,

Nath. Baker & George Cleveland defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Cleveland not having entered his appearance agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the complainant that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the second Monday in March next and answer the complainants bill—that a copy of this order be inserted in one of the Kentucky newspapers for two months successively, and published at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Lexington, on Sunday immediately after divine service, and a copy set up at the door of the court house in this county.

A copy.

Tell. Levi Todd, C. F. C.

NOTICE,

THAT the commissioners appointed by the court of Montgomery, will meet on the 30th day of January, 1800, on the 1st of February, on the 1st of March, on the 1st of April, on the 1st of May, on the 1st of June, on the 1st of July, on the 1st of August, on the 1st of September, on the 1st of October, on the 1st of November, on the 1st of December, on the 1st of January, on the 1st of February, on the 1st of March, on the 1st of April, on the 1st of May, on the 1st of June, on the 1st of July, on the 1st of August, on the 1st of September, on the 1st of October, on the 1st of November, on the 1st of December, on the 1st of January, on the 1st of February, on the 1st of March, on the 1st of April, on the 1st of May, on the 1st of June, on the 1st of July, on the 1st of August, on the 1st of September, on the 1st of October, on the 1st of November, on the 1st of December, on the 1st of January, on the 1st of February, on the 1st of March, on the 1st of April, on the 1st of May, on the 1st 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